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10 November 1965

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INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

REVIEW OF INSURGENCY PROBLEMS

This publication provides a periodic review of internal security in underdeveloped countries where there is a threat from Communist-supported insurgency.

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Office of Current Intelligence

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REVIEW OF INSURGENCY PROBLEMS

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Current Intelligence
10 November 1965

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Review of Insurgency Problems

1. Congo

During the past few days rebels in the eastern Congo have occupied several strategic positions and now threaten government control of areas southwest of Fizi. [REDACTED]

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Rebel forces have isolated government army units and may capture Kongolo, a major transportation center on the rail route from northern Katanga to Kindu. About 90 miles west of Albertville, headquarters for the Fizi operations, other rebel bands have begun to harass rail traffic serving the city. Most military supplies are presently flown to Albertville, but interruption of rail traffic will impede the area's economic recovery.

The quantity and quality of recently captured rebel weapons and ammunition, including large amounts of Soviet and Chinese equipment, indicate that the rebels are better armed than the government troops opposing them. Government forces are desperately short of equipment, and requisitions from beleaguered units cannot be fulfilled immediately. So far the rebels have not been able to employ this equipment effectively but they appear to be getting some supervision. Estimates place 15 to 50 Cubans in the region. [REDACTED]

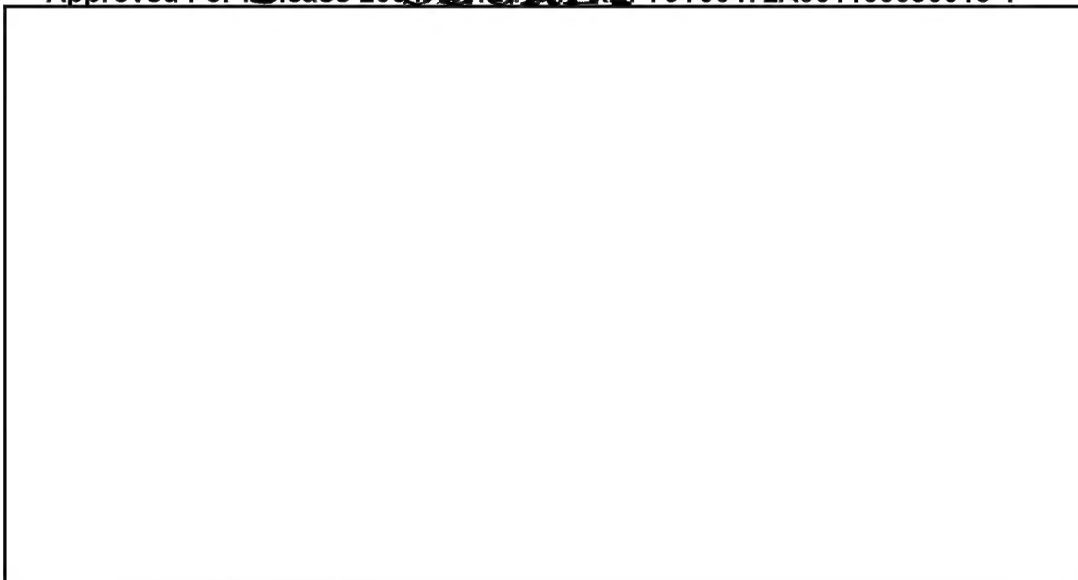
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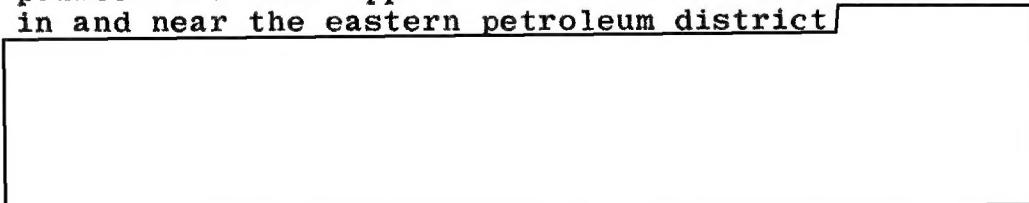
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3. Venezuela

Venezuelan security forces have scored some notable successes in the past month against the Communist-dominated Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN).

The army has captured more than 100 guerrillas in eastern Venezuela, causing a number of desertions from FALN units still in the field. The police have also apprehended a number of terrorists in and near the eastern petroleum district

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On 4 November, police in Caracas arrested a suspected Communist carrying a Spanish passport, and confiscated \$300,000 he was apparently trying to smuggle to the PCV, according to Venezuelan newspapers. There is no evidence as yet to indicate the foreign source of the funds, or the identity of the intended recipients.

The most spectacular incident was the seizure of an arms cache in a subterranean "munitions factory" near Caracas. On 28 October an estimated \$300,000 worth of equipment was found in a network of tunnels under a farmhouse near Caracas (see photos). President Leoni and his ministers of defense and interior, who visited the site soon after it was seized, described the operation as "the biggest blow yet struck" against the FALN.

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Government officials, including President Leoni, seem to have come to a fuller realization of the nature and extent of the insurgency problem and the PCV's part in it. [REDACTED]

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4. Colombia

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Terrorists scored a success by default in Cartegena when the mayor, fearful of possible bombings and subversive demonstrations, canceled the

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[redacted]

annual patriotic celebration and an international beauty contest held traditionally every year on 11 November.

Elsewhere in rural Colombia, the army and populace were more tense than usual following a series of reports that bandits, not yet identified as Communists, had fled from the district of El Pato following the army's occupation and were terrorizing the countryside in northern Huila State. On 3 November, the renegades decapitated ten farmers as a warning to other residents of the region to cooperate or suffer a similar fate. [redacted]

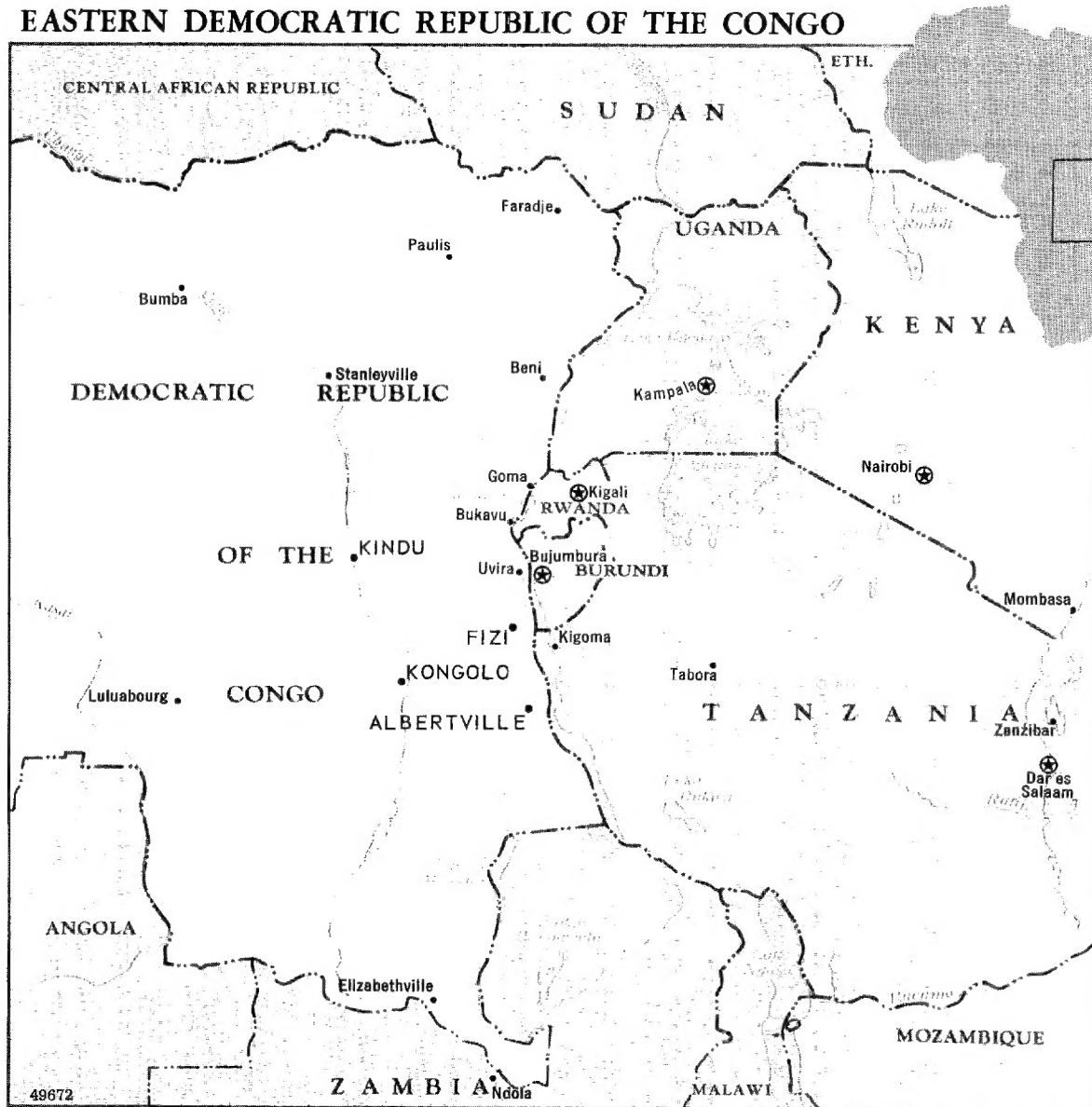
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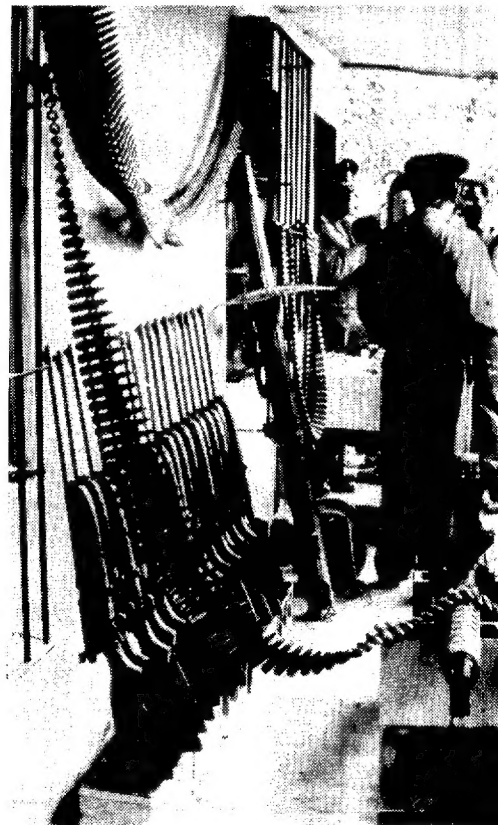
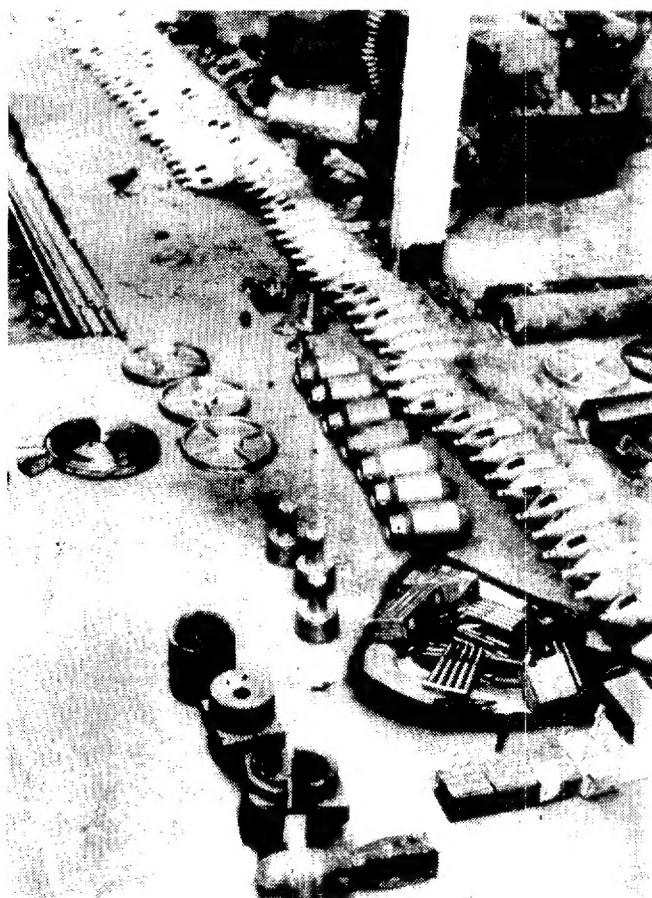
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COMMUNIST ARMS CACHE IN VENEZUELA

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On 29 October, an estimated \$300,000 worth of equipment was found in a network of tunnels under an innocent looking farmhouse near Caracas. The tunnels were guarded by an ingenious alarm system and sealed by electrically operated steel doors. Inside, according to press reports which appear reliable, security forces found a 20 mm. light cannon, a .50-caliber machine gun with spare parts and ammunition, a quantity of bazookas and projectiles, and a number of 60-mm. mortars and shells. Also, the tunnels contained machines for manufacturing mines, bombs, grenades, and petards. President Leoni and his ministers of defense and interior visited the site soon after it was seized and in later TV and press interviews described the operation as "the biggest blow yet struck" against the FALN.

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